

ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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THE MINING FIELD.

A Brief Portrayal of the Mining Industry of Arizona and the Great Southwest.

MINE AND MILL---SHAFT, CHUTE AND TUNNEL.

PROGRESS BEING MADE BY PROSPECTOR AND PROMOTER--THE MINING INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE COPPER BELT--A WEEKLY RESUME OF TRANSPIRING EVENTS TERSELY TOLD.

VALUABLE PINTO CREEK MINES.

Con Crowley was in town on Sunday from the Crowley & McNelly mines on Pinto creek. He brought in a fine specimen of oxide ore from the bottom of the shaft on the Al & Hall claim, which has reached a depth of 40 feet. The shaft was started in a swale, or basin, on the ledge close to the hanging wall, and sunk vertically for 20 feet, at which depth the foot wall was encountered and the direction of the shaft changed to follow the ore along the foot wall, at an angle of about 45 degrees. The formation is decomposed porphyry and talc interspersed with oxide ore carrying from 40 to 60 per cent copper. The shaft will be carried down to a depth of 80 feet before the ledge is crossed, which will be 40 feet below the tunnel level. The tunnel on the Al & Hall was started as a crosscut and after going through ore for 18 feet, its course was changed to follow the trend of the ore. This tunnel is in 135 feet. The shaft is located 220 feet west of the tunnel. On the Monroe Doctrine, an adjoining claim, a drift was run along the foot wall for a distance of 50 or 60 feet, and at a depth from the surface of from 80 to 100 feet. This drift is in ore its entire length. The ledge on the Monroe Doctrine is about 21 feet wide, showing but slight variation at the surface or in the crosscut. The Crowley & McNelly group of mines is recognized as one of the best copper properties in the Pinto creek region.

AN OLD MINE AGAIN A PRODUCER.

W. H. Hender is in from the Bob Tail mine, situated 2 1/2 miles north of Globe, on which he has been doing development work, with L. R. Blewitt for the past three months. The Bob Tail is one of the old mines of the district, having been worked for the silver values in the ore by Wilms & Woods in the early '80's. They shipped a great deal of ore from the Bob Tail, hauling it to Benson where there was at that time a custom smelter. Mr. Hender bought the Wilms & Woods interest in 1886, having previously worked the mine under lease and shipped ore through Wilcox when the freighting of ore to that point cost \$26 per ton. Yet Mr. Hender realized a very good profit on the shipments as the ore carried from 300 to 500 ounces of silver to the ton. Owing to the decline in the price of the white metal very little work, further than assessment work, was done on the Bob Tail for many years until copper mining became the chief industry of this section when it was found that Bob Tail ore carried a high percentage of copper. The ore is gray copper carrying silver, and a recent assay made by Geo. S. Andrus returned 243 ounces silver and 20 per cent copper. Several months ago L. R. Blewitt obtained a lease and bond on the third interest owned by Frank Jullif, and as stated Hender & Blewitt began work on the property. They cleaned out the crosscut tunnel 105 feet in length and drift, 300 feet, and have sunk a winze 20 feet in ore. They also made an upraise 30 feet to a stope containing good ore. There is a shaft on the claim 90 feet in depth, connecting with the tunnel, and another shaft 40 feet deep from which Mr. Hender from time to time took out three times as much ore (carrying 500 ounces silver) as paid for the assessment work. The mine is now in fine shape and there are over 100 tons of ore on the dump. The formation is granite and the vein a true fissure. The Bob Tail is well situated, with timber enough for all purposes to last ten years. Wood can be cut and delivered to the mine for \$2 per cord. Mr. Blewitt is now sorting ore for shipment.

PLEASED WITH THEIR INVESTMENT.

Mr. Lewis Emery, his son Earl Emery, and J. R. Leonard of Bradford, Pa., arrived last Saturday night, a spent Sunday and Monday with L. H. Collins at the Cole & Goodwin mines. The gentlemen named are all interested in the bond on that property, which is being developed under Mr. Collins' supervision. They are well pleased with the present showing, as they have reason to be. The shaft is down over 100 feet and

is in sulphide ore of a good grade. Three eight-hour shifts are now employed, and making good progress. Mr. Emery, senior, is extensively interested in mining, being one of the principal owners in the Penn and Octave gold mining companies, whose properties are situated in Yavapai county, Ariz., and also in a gold mine near Angels camp, in Calaveras county, Cal.

DEER CREEK COAL FIELDS.

Dr. Wm. B. Phillips, Ph. D., who is prospecting the Deer Creek coal fields for eastern parties, was in Globe on Tuesday to have repairs made to the diamond drill which he is operating in prospect work. Dr. Phillips informed us that owing to the remote situation of the coal fields and several difficulties encountered, the work has progressed rather slowly. The principal development thus far is a shaft (now down about 63 feet) located 25 feet west of the Anderson shaft and connected with the old workings at a depth of 30 feet. The new shaft is now in coal of a fair quality, but the size of the vein has not been determined. The vein at that point dips under Mount Lou, at an angle of about 45 degrees, and the shaft is an incline following the coal. Sinking will be continued until 100 feet in depth is reached, from which point a drift will be run west following the course of the coal seam. The diamond drill is being operated on the opposite side of the basin, about 1,500 feet north of the shaft. The drill is operated by horse power which has not given very good satisfaction, and the loose scamy character of the ground causes trouble, as the loss of water in the drill hole is considerable, which is the more serious owing to the scarcity of water, and the fact that it has to be hauled in barrels from a well 300 yards distant. From 1,000 to 1,400 gallons of water is daily required for drilling, whereas if the ground was firm 400 gallons would suffice. No coal has been penetrated by the drill thus far, but it is expected that the vein will be encountered at a depth of about 125 feet, which should be reached by the end of the present month. Some of the gentlemen who are defraying the expense of the work are expected to visit the coal fields next month, when the question of continuing or enlarging the present work will likely be determined. While Dr. Phillips is averse to expressing an opinion of the extent or value of the coal veins in the Deer creek fields, yet he is hopeful that he will be able to demonstrate their value. He informed us that a fifty-inch vein of coal of good quality would present a profitable proposition, and an even smaller seam might be successfully mined. The coal near the surface is too dry and not of much value, although some that has been tested proved to be good blacksmithing coal and he believes is adapted to coking.

THE RAY MINES.

Reginald N. Truman, manager of the Ray Copper Mines, Ltd., in an interview with a Phoenix Republican representative, stated that about 800 tons of ore is being handled over the narrow gauge railroad from the mine to the mill at Kelvin. The mill, under the superintendency of Mr. Wilcox, was started up a week ago last Wednesday, and is running smoothly and by the first of July will be running day and night turning out from sixty to seventy tons of concentrates every twenty-four hours. The concentrates are now hauled to Red Rock for shipment. Mr. W. Davey is foreman of the mine and came there recently from Michigan. The work under his charge is progressing nicely. Other officers of the company are Mr. Heberlin, chemist; Dr. Drake, medical officer, and Mr. Wise, superintendent. Mr. Alexander Hill is the consulting engineer and upon his advice the general development work is conducted. Mr. Truman said in substance that the Ray company was enjoying a fulfillment of its highest expectations in the development of its property and the time had now arrived when the building of a railroad was not a matter of idle dreaming, but a business proposition. The company needed a railroad and proposed to

have it. If they had to build it themselves they would consult their own interests naturally, choosing the shortest and cheapest route, all things considered. Red Rock has thus far presented itself to the company as the most feasible point of connection.

LOCAL MINING NOTES.

E. F. Eisenhour came in from his camp in the Mazatzal mountains, Gila county, arriving Saturday evening, says the Jerome News. He brought a number of excellent samples of copper, gold and silver ore with him, from a group of promising claims in the Mazatzals. Mr. Eisenhour has done 200 feet of development work in the past two months, and reports the results of his exploitations very satisfactory.

We learn from Supt. Chauncey Gunn that the shaft on the Copper Hill mine has reached a depth of 250 feet. The work of driving the crosscut tunnel into the hill above the shaft is progressing. Regular shipments of ore from the many surface openings continue. Mr. Gunn stated that he finds it difficult to get good miners although the company is paying the highest wages.

Territorial and General.

The copper market continues dull, Lake copper being quoted at 15 1/2 @ 16c.

The 100-ton furnace of the Helvetia company is making a very satisfactory output of copper.

Favorable reports come from Calumet & Hecla. Work has been resumed in two of the reopened shafts. The stock on the Boston market advanced to 72 1/2.

The Copper Bullion Mining company of Cochise, Arizona, in the Dragoon district, has received returns from a recent shipment, giving \$64 copper, \$1.95 and \$5.70 silver, or \$71.65 per ton.

After all, it seems the sale of the Congress mine has not been made for \$3,000,000 or for any amount. An option for \$1,500,000 has been taken by some promoters who hope to be able to place the property.

The Shannon Copper company near Clifton are running a tunnel 1,000 feet in length to tap the Shannon mine at a depth of about 600 feet. This tunnel, when completed, will be used as the main working adit of the property.

Work on the big dredge for the Advance Gold Dredging company, at Yuma, is progressing and if there is no delay in the arrival of the balance of the machinery from the east it will be in operation early in August, says the Sun.

The miners' union of Butte, Mont., celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of its organization on Wednesday, June 13. Letters were read from Senator W. A. Clark, and F. Aug. Heinze, president of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co., granting an eight-hour day for underground miners, at the scale of wages prevailing at Butte.

The United States copper production for May was 19,282 tons, as reported by producing mines, and 3,400 tons by outside mines, a total of 22,682 tons, against 24,067 tons for April and 22,082 tons for May, 1899. The exports were 13,997 tons, against 12,702 tons for April and 7,026 tons for May last year.

The Bisbee Herald says that the production of matte has ceased at La Cananea, pending the erection of a new smelter and the installation of modern machinery. The smelter will blow in about two months, when a long and successful run is assured. Coke and other necessary supplies are being forwarded daily.

The Bisbee Review says: The development of new mines in this vicinity will have an immediate effect on the progress of the town with reference to population and trade. The large companies that are now engaged in exploiting properties around us are not only sanguine of success, but have struck ore that warrants them in entertaining a feeling of certainty as to the outcome of their work.

The demand for copper properties is again on the ascendency. The firm price maintained during the past year has established the copper industry as a first class gilt edged investment. Notwithstanding the large number of copper mines discovered and developed during the last year, the consumption has exceeded the production. Hence the increased demand for copper products. --Star.

The Journal-Miner says that John Develin, a Montana mining man, after paying a visit to Jerome and looking over that section thoroughly has decided to spend about \$40,000 in running a tunnel under the mountain about nine miles west of Jerome to strike a big iron dyke which runs through the mountain. He thinks the chances are good for striking a big body of copper.

A 35-horse power gasoline compressor and a hoist outfit to be operated by compressed air, has been received at the Brookshire mine near Jerome. The company is sinking a double compartment shaft now by hand, and are down 45 feet. The new compressor will make available a Barleigh drill and depth will be attained more rapidly.

The Blade says that Francisco Romero, who has been working at the old Silver King mine, under a sublease from Mr. Pheby brought down to Florence, Monday, 700 pounds of ore, 50 per cent of which is virgin silver. The leasers now chloriding at the King give every fourth sack of ore taken out by them as a consideration for their leases. They can do this and make good wages.

J. S. Jones came in from the mining districts yesterday and visited the Val Verde smelter on his way in, says the Prescott Courier. He says the company is preparing to put in a pyritic smelter for the treatment of the silicious ores of that section. A dynamo will also be put in to electric light the works. Seventeen miners' inches of water is running in the creek.

Geo. Rohpeter, superintendent of the Great Belcher, was in Prescott during the week. He informed the Prospect that work is being pushed by a force of 16 men and that the main shaft is now down 185 feet. There is over three feet of ore in the bottom of the shaft and cross-cuts show ore, but not high grade. Mr. Rohpeter believes that the Great Belcher will develop into a fine mine.

The Republican says the work of taking up the stock of the Cobro Grande is proceeding satisfactorily. Mr. E. B. Gage has paid out \$50,000 in payments upon shares at the rate of 50 cents a share. A final payment of \$2 a share will be made within sixty days. The company is now in possession of 115,000 shares and controls 15,000 more. The greater part of the money paid out by Mr. Gage went to Jerome, where about 60,000 shares were held in small blocks. Most of the stock held in Jerome was bought in the early days of the company at a very low price, so that the holders have found it a very profitable investment.

A Denver, Colo., dispatch says: Mining experts in this state have taken deep interest in the new Edison process for extracting gold from gravel without the use of water. The experiments, calculated to test the new process, have been carried on in the wonderful dry places of the Ortiz grant, in New Mexico, the plant having been erected near Dolores, the oldest mining camp in the United States. The experimenters announce that the tests have proved the efficiency of the Edison process, and if their claims are well grounded, thousands of acres of valuable placer land in Colorado and other states, that cannot be worked now, owing to lack of water, will yield rich values.

Another mining deal took place at Wilcox last week for two claims at Johnsonville, in the Dragoon mining district, says the Range News. Col. H. C. Hooker, R. E. Hooker, Joe Hooker and Joseph Schwertner, purchased the Magazine and Peoples Party claims from Melzer Osborn and Sam Bigler. These claims join the Peabody, which was recently sold to New York parties for \$25,000, and has produced largely under the new management. The Republic and Mammoth are also on the same belt, and are both regular shippers of high grade ore. The consideration of this sale was \$30,300, ten per cent of which was paid cash, and the balance to be paid within one year. The ore runs high in copper and also contains some silver. Returns from shipments show 30 per cent copper and one ounce of silver to the ton. Considerable ore has been shipped from them lately, and the new owners will immediately put a force of men to work and make regular shipments in the future.

The Buster group of mines at Mineral Point, belonging to the late T. G. Barrow-Massicks and Father Quetu have been sold to Cecil G. Fennell and John L. Davis and active operations have already commenced in their development. It is understood that the deal was made through Geo. B. Scammell. It is currently reported that Mr. Scammell is also about closing a deal for the Dodge and Slack properties on Groom creek. Included in the proposed deal is the Dodge mill. --Journal-Miner.

Mr. A. T. Colton "horned" some of the gravel from the bottom of the well at his residence, this week, and found two large colors of gold. The assay also yielded a large per cent of black sand and garnets which invariably accompany placer gold. We have been satisfied, for years, from numerous tests made, that this valley is underlain by a bed of auriferous gravel. And this bed of gravel comes to the

surface at many points and prospects well. If the configuration of the surface did not make hydraulic sluicing impractical, the surface bars could be worked at a profit. --Arizona (Florence) Blade.

Mr. W. H. Fargeson has just returned from a trip of inspection of the Grand Canyon Copper company's Ridenour property situated some 40 miles north of Peach Springs, says the Prescott Prospect. He reports the incline shaft now to be down 185 feet. The vein in the lower level is from three to five feet in width and is all high grade ore. Mr. Fargeson has carefully watched the development of the mine, and has carefully considered the geological conditions of the formation surrounding it, and he is positive that with depth the Ridenour mine will prove one of the greatest copper properties in the southwest.

Sinking on the new working shaft of the Loge Pin mine, one of the properties of the Arizona, Eastern & Montana company, has been suspended until the new hoisting and power drilling plant has been installed. The machinery is on the ground and work is now being vigorously prosecuted on the new plant. The time is not distant, says the Prescott Courier, when the Lone Pine will be, next to the United Verde, the best equipped property in the county for opening up its ore bodies, as three power drills will soon be at work. The superintendent, Mr. Stickney, reports that the ore now encountered in the new shaft averages about \$40 in copper and gold.

To the scattered mine employees of the Transvaal telegrams from mine owners have been flying since the recent British advance, calling them from all parts of the earth to renewed duty at Johannesburg, where it is expected will be active resumption of work. The good salaries proffered induce acceptance. H. C. Behr, who left California last week, is credited with a proffer of \$15,000 per annum and expenses. Allen Kinkade, foreman of the Best & Belcher and Gould & Curry of Virginia City, Nevada, is locally credited with receipt of a cablegram requesting him to report at the earliest date possible at Johannesburg, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum. --Mining & Scientific Press.

As in other departments, the tendency in mining appliances is steadily toward automatic working--the replacement of human labor by mechanical devices, says the Mining & Scientific Press. The idea is to use a machine for anything that can be done without thinking, and so set men free to work the best part of them--the brain--and to get a higher price for their work thereby. This idea and its inevitable tendency is opposed by many men, who look upon a machine as a rival, and view an automatic device as something calculated to make them "lose their job," but a broader view of the matter shows that every automatic appliance enabling the American worker to emancipate himself from drudgery, done better by a machine, gives him a better chance to develop into a better wage earner.

The Chloride correspondent of the Mohave county Mineral Wealth says: The Tennessee at the 400-foot level has a mammoth body of ore and going down solid like a stone fence. The shaft will soon be sunk another 100 feet. They have 96 men on the pay roll. This information comes from Supt. Botsford. The lay off of men was temporary and only lasted eight days, while the water reservoir was being cleaned out. The Merrimac has opened a body of high grade ore on the lower level. Negotiations are going on for the sale of this property and adjoining claims. The Merrimac concentrator is one of the most complete in the Rocky mountains. The Lucky Boy is opening up a new chute of ore that averages nearly 500 ounces silver and 2 ounces gold. They will ship another big carload in a few days. The Pinkham continues to widen in the ore body. This is one of the big ledges and is mineralized throughout.

Since the excitement a few months ago in Mineral district, some eight miles west of Jerome, little has been said about the progress of the district. There are now about thirty men working prospects in Mineral with every indication of success, says the Prospect. The first property you come to after leaving the train at Davis siding is that of Mike Lawler, lying about one-half mile north. Lawler owns a group of four claims. On his Pay Rock claim he has a shaft down 15 feet with a body of ore in the bottom thirty inches wide that assays \$30 per ton gold. Another claim known as the Treasury Vault parallels the Pay Rock. This claim has a solid ore body of six feet in width, and assay tests made from the full width of the ledge gives \$12 1/4 per ton in gold values. There are ore bunches in the Treasury Vault that run into the thousands. Plenty of

timber close to the mine and water in abundance within four miles--the Verde river.

Good news comes from the Cliff group of mines, which adjoin the Copper Chief mine on the north, says the Journal-Miner. Ore has been struck in one of the claims, says the Jerome correspondent of our contemporary. It was encountered in a cross-cut of 25 feet driven from a drift run 150 feet west from the end of the old tunnel which was run in 200 feet. The formation is slate. The ore found contains white iron principally, and, of itself, does not amount to much, but the indications are excellent for soon striking a body of pay ore. The world may be electrified one day by the magnitude of some strike in the vicinity of the Cliff. This group comprises seven claims and is owned by the Treadwells. A suit to recover \$10,000 is now pending in the Prescott courts over the sale of the Cliff. Fred Carrigan brought the suit to recover \$10,000 he claims is due him as commission for making the sale.

An important mining decision by the commissioner of the general land office was received at the local land office today, says the Journal-Miner. It was in the case of Michael Scanlon et al., vs. David H. Moffatt. In 1898 Mr. Moffatt filed an application in the land office for 39 mining claims and 23 mill sites. These were all grouped into one application. Mr. Scanlon and others filed a protest against the issuance of patents against two of the claims, on which the town of White Hills is situated, alleging as grounds of their protest that the requisite amount of work had not been performed, and also alleging the non-mineral character of the land. A hearing was ordered and a voluminous mass of testimony was taken in Kingman, when the hearing was adjourned to Prescott. About six days was spent in taking testimony here before the land officers, two stenographers and typewriters being employed a portion of the time. In addition to this accumulation of testimony a number of lengthy depositions were taken in Colorado and added to the other testimony in the case, making a most formidable aggregation of it, and as conflicting as it was formidable. After wrestling with the contradictions of this mass of testimony for some time, the register and receiver decided the case in favor of the claimant on both grounds of contest, viz: finding that the ground was mineral in character and that the required amount of work had been performed. An appeal was taken to the commissioner of the general land office, and in a thirteen page typewritten opinion that official reverses the decision of the local officers in regard to the character of the land, holding that it is non-mineral, hence not subject to location and patent under the mineral land laws, and holds the two claims for rejection from the application for patent of the group. The claimant has now sixty days in which to appeal from this decision to the secretary of the interior. The case is a hard fought one on both sides, the attorneys being E. E. Ellinwood and W. G. Blakely for Mr. Moffatt, and Col. J. F. Wilson and Ross & O'Sullivan for the protestees.

There is nothing like knowing what is to be hereafter. The Marquette Journal assents to the proposition that a copper boom will come after the national election, and declares that it will not come before. Readers who would be posted should read its further remarks: "The people who are predicting a copper boom 'in the near future' are either whistling to keep their courage up or else they are practicing on the credulity of the public. There may be little upward and downward drives lasting a day or two between now and the close of the campaign, but barring unforeseen and improbable contingencies the market for copper shares will neither become much better nor much worse until the presidential election is out of the way, following which there will be a right lively movement either immediately or within a short time, unless the bottom should fall out of the price of the metal, which is possible but not at all probable. It is probable, however, that a little lower range of prices will be made on the various brands of copper within the next few months, but nothing very alarming in the way of a drop. The Standard Oil people, who are now regulating the price of copper, have no desire to sit on the safety valve and cause an explosion in the end. They simply want copper to sell for as high a price as the situation will warrant." And is that the reason why Standard Oil people are at present, if report is correct, marking up copper in London and holding the price at home? "As high a price as the situation will warrant" is, then, as high a price as can be made?--Boston Herald.